

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

Now, when our lend to ruin's brink is verging  
In God's name, let us speak while there is time  
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging  
Silence is crime.  
—Whittier (1807-1892).

# THE NEW TIMES

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## A Reader's Demand for "A Concrete Plan"

### Are Methods or Results Wanted?

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown.)

Sir, —A gentleman in New South Wales has written to me asking for a "definite concrete plan" that he can put before his fellow-producers and say, "Let us implement this and our economic troubles will be at an end."

Without giving the gentleman's name, I think I may take the liberty of quoting the text of his letter in full, as that should be more helpful in considering this reply. May I also say to the many others who have written to me and received no reply that it has been physically impossible to write as I would wish, but that in due time they will hear from me.

The letter from New South Wales is as follows:

"I have read in the 'New Times' your criticism of the Presidential address delivered by Mrs. Vagg at the opening of the Conference of the Women's Section of the U.C.P. recently held at Melbourne. Mrs. Vagg dealt with the hardships and unfavourable conditions of life endured by primary producers, and she complained of the inadequacy of their remuneration. The burden of your criticism appears to be that she did not propose any remedy for the evils, which she deplored.

"I am writing to ask you if you know any remedy for these evils. If you do, will you state it, and how it is to be implemented? I don't want generalities. I would like some definite concrete plan that I can put before my fellow producers and say, 'Let us implement this and our economic troubles will be at an end.' Do not misunderstand me. I am not taking up the cudgels on behalf of Mrs. Vagg. I am not trying to 'catch' you. I am not trying to put you in a false position by asking you to do something which I think you cannot do. Far from it, I am out in an honest quest for information.

"If you decide to answer this, a reply through the 'New Times,' while helping me, may help others also."

Needless to say, I was pleased to receive the letter, although I was surprised to hear that the burden of my criticism was against Mrs. Vagg for not proposing a "remedy." My purpose was to point out that talk of

the nature indulged in for years and years is useless; that primary producers have put their trust in uninformed men who have proved themselves by the RESULTS they have achieved (or failed to achieve) to be unworthy of that trust; and that unless we get a clearer understanding of the nature of the thing that has brought about the conditions referred to by Mrs. Vagg, our efforts to obtain the solution will continue to be doomed to failure. I did not criticise Mrs. Vagg for not putting forward a remedy, because in my opinion it is not her place or responsibility to do so. It is for us to indicate the RESULTS we want, not the METHODS by which they are to be obtained.

Those who have come to understand Social Credit believe that one of the very first essentials of economic reform is the rectification of the flaw in the financial system under which industry generates costs faster than it distributes purchasing power to the people. To understand this it is necessary to have an understanding of MONEY, and to get this understanding requires knowledge of the production, ownership, distribution, and control of the stuff. If my correspondent desires to become au fait with this subject there is plenty of literature available, and, as a start, I would commend to his notice two books by Stanley F. Allan, F.C.A., entitled "Money" and "Stop That Thief." For information about Social Credit principles he should consult Social Credit literature, of which there is an abundance.

Apart from other considerations, however, it must be obvious to every thinking person that so long as we permit the continuance of the present insane arrangement under which irredeemable debts are mounting and mounting, with an increasingly overwhelming burden of interest, so long must the conditions about which Mrs. Vagg spoke not only continue, but inevitably

ably become worse. This is inescapable so long as new money is produced only as an interest-bearing debt.

But, unfortunately, in the years gone by we have dissipated our energies in arguing about methods, instead of joining together to get the things we all want and know to be physically possible.

That it is possible to have good and effective government, giving increasing benefits to the people at large, has been proved by ten years of experience in the Province of Alberta, where the Social Credit Government has been carrying out remarkable development WITHOUT BORROWING MONEY. Indeed, side by side with this development the Government has been REDUCING THE DEBT. It may be that their method is not the best that could be devised, but the results show that it is a very good method and far better than anything yet attempted in Australia. It at least provides concrete proof that what we want done CAN be done if we bring pressure to bear on Parliament to have it done. I recommend my correspondent to obtain a copy of the booklet, "Alberta Now," and to spread the good news it contains.

Social Crediters not only know what ought to be done, but they also know how to do it. That, however, does not give them the right to force their ideas upon anyone else. Their attitude is that if the experts already employed in the Government services know a better method for giving us higher living standards without stealing from others, and at the same time reducing the living costs, then we are happy to accept their method.

It is not for us, whether primary producers or not, to devise and submit concrete plans. Imagine the number of different plans that could be submitted: all perhaps containing some good points, but probably at the expense of other good points.

A simple illustration of the principle I am trying to state is to be seen in the matter of governmental bridge building. Suppose it were a question of having a bridge put across the Hawkesbury River. Would the Government of New South Wales write to my correspondent and call upon him to submit a concrete plan? Of course not. What happens is this: The public agitate for a bridge and their representative in Parliament calls upon the Government to provide it. The Government refers the request to the Public Works Department for investigation and report. The engineers indicate the right spot for the bridge to be put, the sort of bridge it ought to be, the materials and manpower that would be required to build it, and the ESTIMATED FINANCIAL COST! If "funds" are available the Government will approve of the building of the bridge, but if "funds" are not available there will be no bridge, even though everything physically required for it is plentiful. As I pointed out to Mrs. Vagg, everything is controlled by FUNDS, which means that those who control funds control everything. On the basis of physical realities, it is possible to ensure everything that Mrs. Vagg advocated, as well as many other desirable improvements, such as shorter work- (Continued on page 4)

## NOTES on the NEWS

A warning of danger in the rising of a new power in Europe has been sounded by Archbishop Mannix, who was reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of May 14, as using the following words: "At the beginning of the war Germany was the dominant power in Europe, but it has been supplanted by Russia, which is riding rough-shod over the whole of Europe. I am by no means hopeful about the peace. I hope the United States will come to realise that the appeasement of Russia has gone on too long, and that President Truman will stand up to the new aggressor in Europe. Russia has done great things in the war, but might is not right, and I believe she is using might to overthrow right." That forthright statement of the situation will be welcomed by all thoughtful people who realise that it is futile merely to change one tyranny for another.

**WHITE AUSTRALIA:** The plot against the White Australia policy has been intensified at the San Francisco Conference. This time, international agreement may be used, as prophesied by Dr. Evatt, to override constitutional safeguards and the people's desires. The so-called "charter of human rights" is the particular section, which endangers our tradition this time, and, of course, it does not provide for the right of the citizens of a country to choose their own nationals. This matter has caused a mild storm, and it is now said that a special provision may be inserted to safeguard the right of signatory powers to regulate and restrict migration. Just the same, it would be wise to keep this matter before your Member of Federal Parliament.

**AUSTRIAN ANTICS:** In addition to the Polish trouble caused by the Russians sponsoring the Lublin Government without consulting the Allies, the press of April 30 informed us that "the Russian Government did not consult the Allies before establishing a Provisional Government in Austria; the situation, is more unfriendly in this case because a joint Commission for control was agreed upon consisting of British and American representatives." The Communist influence in this "Austrian" Government is also seen in the fact that the Communist broadcaster, Ernst Fischer, is a member of the Cabinet. Fischer had been previously operating on the Moscow radio. This situation will cause another headache, because Austria was promised independence by the Big Four.

**FASHION FROLICS:** While Londoners wear shabby clothes, Britain is reported to be sending "a tissue packed priority cargo of women's hats to Sweden to steal the German market." These crazy export capers! The Board of Trade issued a special permit for export, and milliners' rooms are working overtime on these elaborate creations, which the Londoners are not allowed to have. A strange phenomenon is also reported in Russia; she is showing dinner gowns of Edwardian style. Starving France is also reported to have extravagant full skirts or long sleeves, a fashion which London designers will not follow because of a shortage of material. These fashion notes indicate some discrepancies in reports of famine and hardship. They also indicate that the race for trade is on in earnest, and that Britishers are to have a raw deal for the benefit of foreigners.

**FINANCIAL FOLKLORE:** Now that the third victory loan has been oversubscribed

in spite of undignified street clowning, box-rattling, servicemen's wasted marching time, and costly press and radio screams, the Melbourne "Herald's" finance writer tells us that "actually the main purpose of raising war loans is to win the peace—not the war." ("Herald," 1/5/45.) Fancy that now! Yet loan spruikers told us that it was for military equipment and to bring the boys home quicker—and, of course, that it was a profitable investment! Continuing, the "Herald" writer said, "Materials and manpower could be conscripted for war irrespective of price and of inflation." He (Continued on page 2)

### Bretton Woods Plot

In the constitution of the International Monetary Fund the basis of voting is provided in Article XII, Section 5 (a) and (b), as follows:—

"Each member shall have 250 votes plus one additional vote for each part of its quota equivalent to 100,000 United States dollars. Except as otherwise specifically provided, all decisions of the fund shall be made-by a majority of the votes cast."

Under the above system the total number of the votes of all the members of the "Fund" are 99,250.

Of this total Australia controls 2250. An absolute majority of the voting can be controlled by the three countries with the biggest quotas, viz.:

The United States .....	27,750
The United Kingdom .. . . .	13,250
The U.S.S.R .....	12,250

53,250

The Australian Federal Government, at the moment, has all the say in regard to its monetary policy. But if our Government ratifies the International Monetary Fund, then it will only have 2.27% of the say in its financial affairs. The balance of the say will belong to 44 other nations, three of whom control 53.65% of the voting strength.

This may or may not be totalitarianism — it certainly is not Democracy. By their voting strength alone the Big Three will be able to dominate the 42 other member nations.

**DEFEND AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.** Write to your Federal Member in protest against the International Monetary Fund.

—"The Issue," Sydney, April 11.

## Significant Political Pointers

One of the best reasons for continuing to believe that the power-lusters everywhere can never hold down people under a centralised despotism indefinitely is the manner in which many people, perhaps unconsciously in some cases, ever strive for local decentralised control of their own affairs.

The actions of the Canberra bureaucrats have produced effects, which will lead to the end of centralised control in Australia. News is to hand of a determined move in West Queensland to form a new State. The Secretary of the New Deal for the West Association, Mr. G. L. Barlow, said recently: "Living conditions in the west are so bad that people have at last organised in revolt against them, and the formation of a new State is being freely discussed."

Social creditors should give help to all campaigns designed to take power away from Central Governments. Some years ago there was a big move to make the Riverina in N.S.W. a new State. It would be an excellent idea to have the move revived.

Judge Sam Rosenman ("Sammy the Rose") is President Truman's personal representative dealing with the subject of war criminals. There appears to be no concern about the persons, many of them German-Jews, who brought the National Socialists to power in Germany and armed

Germany for World War 2. We have yet to hear of the indictment of Dr. Schacht and the German-Jewish financiers who were not purged in the first Nazi Revolution.

"Money has been defined, and correctly from certain aspects, as a licence to act . . . For instance, when Mr. Montagu Norman committed the Bank of England to underwrite German activities during the armistice period, he committed John Smith, of Coventry, to assist in the bombing of Coventry . . . The indictment for world crime requires to be directed to the identification of those individuals who licenced world crime."

—C. H. Douglas, in "Programme for the Third World War."

Making Goering solely responsible for the bombing of Coventry while Montagu Norman and his masters carry on with bith-neth as usual means the victory of international gangsterism and the loss of the peace.

The menace of a centralised electricity system has been previously stressed in these notes. In "A Warning to Consumers" on April 26, the State Electricity Commission of Victoria pointed out that the commission might have to ration electricity. Three reasons were given for the "serious position": the breakdown of one of the huge generators at Yallourn, depleted output of power from hydro-electric stations as a result of dry weather, and reduction of output of briquettes following a recent fire at Yallourn.

Yes, of course, we must further centralise electricity! To hell with the consumers! What about the Big Idea?

"Talk of Ending Controls Annoys Prices Chief."—Headline in Melbourne "Sun." There is no legitimate hope for democracy until Professor Copland is wild with rage! (Continued on page 3.)

## Little Nations Do Not Start World Wars

"So much for the theory sponsored in Left Wing circles" (and High Financial agencies. —Ed.), "in Britain, particularly, that the small countries are the source of Europe's calamities. . . . A Europe made up of little nations would be infinitely more peaceable than one with large nations; the former have every interest in preserving the balance of power the latter are everlastingly bent on overthrowing it, and their resources enable them to make the attempt."

—"Continental Stakes," by Odette Keun, pp. 36-7.

## HAWTHORN R.S.L. HOUSING CAMPAIGN

At the largest meeting ever held by the Hawthorn (Melbourne) Sub-Branch of the Returned Soldiers' League, on Monday, May 21, the report and recommendations of the special committee on housing were adopted unanimously, and it was decided to invite the co-operation of all other organisations likely to assist, and to organise a monster meeting in the Hawthorn Town Hall that would prove beyond doubt that the people demand an adequate housing programme NOW.

It is intended to conduct a publicity campaign through the press, over the radio and by leaflet. It is felt that it should be possible, by placing the facts fairly and squarely before the public, to have such a demonstration of public opinion in Hawthorn, that it would cause similar meetings to be held in other electorates, and thus compel our Parliaments to carry out the wishes of the people.

Mr. J. W. Dwyer, secretary of the housing committee, states that although other organisations, not representative of any particular electorate, had difficulty and delay in obtaining replies from Cabinet Ministers, the direct approach from the electorate to its parliamentary representatives, had in the case of his committee brought replies practically by return of mail.

All the M's.P. for Hawthorn in the State and Federal Parliaments had replied to the effect that they were aware of the gravity of the situation, but had been unable to get the necessary manpower released. The letter to Mr. Scullin had brought a reply, signed by the Prime Minister, by return mail. The Prime Minister stated in his letter that Defence requirements preclude the possibility of making available all materials and manpower necessary to overcome the acute housing shortage. The committee had informed Mr. Scullin that they felt that the manpower could and should be made available, and urged a further immediate investigation to see that no man or woman who could possibly be of use in the building industries, is retained in any less essential job.

Mr. L. H. Hollins, M.L.A., a member of the Housing Committee, said that for the past year, at least, many promises had been made to release manpower, but little had been done, although it was well known that some Government departments were cluttered up with men they did not know what to do with. The apathy of the people must be shaken off. The people had been frus-

trated so many times that they now felt "what is the use"? The Returned Soldiers' League could, and should, show the people the way to get results in a democratic and constitutional manner.

Mr. E. Chapman, Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Victorian Executive of the Returned Soldiers' League, said the present position was chaotic. If we had a bad epidemic we would suffer severely. Present conditions were doing a lot of harm to the war effort. Hundreds of men still held in military detention barracks had been discharged from the Forces; they had proved bad soldiers, but they might be turned into good builder's labourers. "Working-bees" could be organised if materials were made available. He was a visiting justice to gaols, and found that a large number of young men went wrong as a result of housing conditions. The day has come when the people should say to the politicians, "This fooling has gone on too long. It has now got to stop."

The meeting approved of the following motion to be submitted to the public meeting:-

"That this meeting of Hawthorn electors demands an immediate comb-out of the fighting services, Government departments, and industries and services not now producing goods or giving services essential to the war effort or the maintenance of the civil community on a war-time basis; for the purpose of providing the skilled and unskilled labour necessary to overcome the present appalling housing conditions of many of the people, and to avoid betraying the promises made to men and women of the services."

The League invites those willing to help to send in their names, with details of the manner of their help, to the Housing Committee, R.S.L. Clubrooms, 258 Glenferrieroad, Hawthorn. The League would also welcome financial help towards publicity costs, as it is not a wealthy organisation.

## WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA?

Beverley Nichols' new book, "Verdict on India," is the result of a recently completed tour by one of England's most provocative journalists. It presents conclusions in striking contrast to some current views on the fateful problem of Indian independence. The following extracts are interesting:—

When an infected foot landed me in an Indian hospital, the first thing I learned was that there is only one trained nurse to every 65,000 inhabitants of India. This figure corresponds roughly, with 200 nurses for the whole Dominion of Canada. In the city of Peshawar, where I was confined, there are 60,000 cases of tuberculosis alone. If we allotted only one nurse to every ten of these unfortunates, we would need to employ the entire nursing community of India in this one comparatively small city.

In India, nursing is still regarded as a dishonourable profession by the vast majority of Indian women. The prejudices of Victorian England, which Florence Nightingale had to fight, are mere whims and fancies compared with the hidebound rules of caste and custom, which govern Hindu womanhood.

That is why so large a proportion of the tiny corps of nurses is composed of Anglo-Indian girls, most of whom are Christians. The humiliations, which these girls often have to suffer, are past belief, particularly when they go on private cases. One girl, of high culture and intelligence, told me that she was expected to eat with the sweepers, and that after bathing her patient with antiseptic the patient always insisted on bathing again in order to wash off the "pollution" of her touch. And those 60,000 cases of tuberculosis? One reason is the institution of the Purdah. If you walk through the streets of Peshawar you will never see a female face. The few women you meet are covered from head to foot; two narrow slits for the eyes and a tiny hole for the mouth—that is all the fresh air they ever get.

"If anybody had tried to invent a costume that was quite ideal for the incubation of microbes," said the doctor in my ward, "he could not have done better than Purdah. We fight it year in and year

### AN ANNIVERSARY

With the publication of this issue, the "New Times" completes its tenth year.

We do not propose at the moment to brood, editorially, over the details, or even the highlights, of our up-hill struggle. The fight for freedom is at too critical a stage to warrant using up much of our temporarily but severely limited space for the purpose of reminiscence. What we have achieved—which is by no means inconsiderable—will remind us of how much can be done in the face of seemingly insuperable difficulties, and that reminder will spur us on in the critical days ahead. If our supporters will continue and, if possible, increase their efforts, we feel confident that major goals can be achieved within a fraction of the next ten years.

because they had not yet fulfilled the divine duty of maternity.

Suttee, the custom of burning widows alive; thugee, the use of professional religious assassins—these were part of the Hindu religion. They were abolished by the Christian British and their abolition was fiercely contested by the Hindus in the name of their religion.

It was the same with devadasis, the temple prostitutes, who are dedicated from childhood to minister to the pilgrims and the priests. They are not so conspicuous as they were in the big cities but you have only to go a little way off the beaten track to see them sitting at dusk in the doorways of the little houses that are grouped around the temple area.

"The idea of allowing the young girls of the prostitute class to grow up in the atmosphere of the temples," writes a leading Hindu apologist, "is to instill into them some religion, some fear of God, so that when they come of age they may not indulge in promiscuity. The prostitutes of India are, therefore one of the most God fearing and loyal class of mistresses known to that unfortunate profession."

(To be continued.)

## SOCIAL CREDIT VERSUS SOCIALISM

Under the heading, "Liberals and Beveridge," the following letter from Major C. H. Douglas, appeared in the columns of the London "Truth" [no connection with local primrose press] on March 2, 1945:—  
Sir,—We all derive so much pleasure from Sir Ernest Benn's verbal fireworks that it seems almost ungracious to offer any comment which might cramp his style. But I feel that his unconquerable elasticity will not be permanently diminished if I plead for a little gravity amidst the feast of fun and games. He quotes Sir William Beveridge as writing: "The State, in matters of finance, is in a different position from any private citizen or association of private citizens; it is able to control money, in place of being controlled by money," and comments: "If this is not Socialism, as Sir William claims, it is Social Credit."

Neither Sir Ernest nor myself would wish to waste time in discussing the abstraction called the State.

"L'etat c'est moi!" as Sir William kindly explained when assuring Mr. Austin Hopkinson that the State knows best. Permit me, therefore, to economise your valuable space while bringing down a bird with each barrel. It IS Socialism, and it is NOT Social Credit. Sir Ernest may have been more fortunate, but I have never been able to identify any concrete embodiment of Socialism, which, in a fog of fine words, did not resolve itself into centralised control of policy. Sir William Beveridge postulates centralised control of money creation, taxation, and investment. That is Economic Despotism, popularly called Socialism.

Social Credit, in so far as it is concerned with money, postulates the antithesis of central control. The original essay on what has come to be known as Social Credit is entitled "Economic Democracy." Three-quarters of this book is devoted to an examination of the fatal effects of central control of policy, and the essential and urgent necessity of restoring control of initiative (policy) to the individual.

With Sir Ernest, I regard the ideas of which Sir William Beveridge is one local protagonist, and Professor Laski another, as a deadly menace, first to this country and its people, and then to civilisation, and I think that the present devastation is directly and consciously connected with the propagation of those ideas. Temperamentally, I am a non-party Tory, not a Liberal, but my chief objection to Liberalism with a capital letter is that while many of its expressed sentiments were admirable, most of its major policies were abominable. Quite in the modern technique, in fact. What is Sir Ernest going to DO about it?—C. H. DOUGLAS (Major).

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the UNITED DEMOCRATS' Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)  
The United Democrats held their quarterly rally on the evening of Saturday, May 5. About 30 persons attended, including Mrs. Cumming, an inter-State visitor. Mr. M. E. Dodd, as president, reviewed the various activities of the movement during the preceding quarter.

After discussion about policy it was decided that our immediate activities should centre on an Anti-Bureaucratic Campaign, according to ideas expressed in a motion framed by Miss M. Gray.

There is, and will be, scope for all concerned to work in this campaign, for it can be seen how the monopolists under the Socialistic banner are in league with the monopolists under the Capitalistic banner to rob the people of their freedom and economic security.

A moving picture in colour of Port Noarlunga, taken and screened by Mr. P. Sarre, was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. This was followed by a humorous film, which was also appreciated.

The ladies provided an excellent supper, and all agreed that the meeting was the most successful of such gatherings in recent times.

Book to Read: We have available and can recommend the "PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR," by C. H. Douglas. Price 2/- (plus ld postage).

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

has also said that on a previous occasion; which shows that all Murdoch's scribes are not quite dumb. Anyway, the article in question is a good orthodox reference to have around when discussing financial folklore.

### BUREAUCRAT

Commenting on the housing muddle, a press report of March 26 told us that the War Service Homes Commission has a Director, six State Directors, six State architects and more than 100 employees, and that they had managed to build 15 homes since the outbreak of war. Practical builders, who only get paid on a result basis, have an overall basis of labour estimate: "one man, one house per year." Applying this formula, the 113 members of the Commission should have produced at least 565 houses during the war. So it will be seen what an inefficient bunch they are. It is an unfortunate fact that Government Bodies, lacking the incentive of reward, and having the capacity and the means of avoiding responsibility for results, or lack of them, have always been inefficient. It is time we learnt the lessons of history, and eliminated all bureaucratic bodies meddling with our everyday needs, such as housing.

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GERMANY'S FUTURE: A Washington report of March 23 stated that U.S. officials are developing post-war plans for Germany, which are designed "to leave Germany with a functioning well-balanced economy after the payment of adequate indemnities." It is said that U.S. financial interests in Germany run into at least £500 millions, which, of course, will probably influence the deliberations. The New York correspondent, David Lawrence, says "this is the key, not only to the future of Germany, but also to the unemployment problem in central Europe." Lawrence declares that Russia's assistance on reparations in kind and slave labour will wreck the whole plan. It will be remembered that after the 1914-1918 war certain German reparations were waived because they caused unemployment in England. It would never do—or would it?—to let the British worker enjoy a few years of leisure at Germany's expense. Will history be repeated?

WOMEN'S WISDOM: In a report to a Royal Commission on Population, a London group of working women's organisations pointed out "labour-saving equipment has been greatly developed between wars, but has always been too costly for the majority of women. Almost the only device within their reach is the tin-opener." Their statement could, of course, be reduced to "insufficient income to obtain the labour-saving devices"—but that would, of course, be "over-simplifying" the problem! However, it is gratifying to note that more and more people are reaching the conclusion that industry does not distribute sufficient income to purchase its output. When that simple fact is realised, the need to use the financial system to make up the difference will be more readily understood and accepted. There are many daily opportunities for everyone to drive this point home.

—O. B. H.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Readers will be glad to learn that the remarkable series of articles under this heading, which appeared in our columns in recent weeks, is now available in booklet form. The booklet not only deals admirably with the topical and vital question of medical services, but, in doing so, also gives a most lucid and interesting exposition of the principles of real democracy. Every effort should be made by social crediters to circulate the booklet as widely as possible. The price of a single copy is one shilling (plus 1d if posted), but individuals wishing to circulate several copies should take advantage of the concession rate for this purpose—i.e., six copies for five shillings, post free. The special rate to groups, etc., for larger quantities, is eight shillings per dozen, post-free. Postal orders should be sent to United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.

## POWER-LUSTERS' WAR AIM

From the English "Social Crediter," of March 10, 1945:—

That the bureaucratic control from which we are suffering is the primary object of the war, and that it is "German" in origin, and was quite probably arranged in collaboration between the German National Socialists and our Planners before the war, is obvious from the particulars which are coming to light of the arrangements made in Belgium, Holland, and France by the invaders. Chiefly from American sources, it is possible to recognise the almost complete identity of principle and very large similarity in detail of the agricultural control, rationing, coupons and other delights to which we have NOT become accustomed, with those imposed upon the conquered. The significant words of Mr. Anthony Eden, which he now very probably regrets, "It appears that our New Order must come through war, but it will come, just the same," should not be forgotten. No doubt it is proposed to present us with the usual electoral dilemma: "Would you rather go half way to Moscow with Eden or all the way with Shinwell?" The answer is, "We will tell you where WE are going, and where YOU are going, if you don't think fast."

## THE INVENTOR MUST HAVE FREEDOM

By PROFESSOR A. M. LOW. (Condensed from "Daily Sketch," London.)

**If State Control becomes popular in England, Heaven help the inventor. Fortunately for me I am not a businessman, but I do know that if bureaucracy puts its finger into the inventors' pie, the country will lose one of the most priceless assets it has ever had.**

It is due to British invention that the world has advantage of such things as railways, electricity, aniline dyes, the cinema, vacuum flasks, television, penicillin, weaving, and basic steel.

What has bureaucracy done to encourage invention in either peace or war? Nearly every invention in the world, including the railways, was derided by the authorities of the day.

We have heard our "experts" tell us within the last few months that robots are of no military importance. This was almost the exact phrase they used about all flying a few years ago. It is always the future weapon against which we must guard, and I have no great faith in the imagination of Government departments.

Imagine the position of the "controlled" inventor. He must submit his idea to a committee, with all its political jugglery, and, waiting as someone has said, like inverted Micawbers for something to turn down.

If they refuse to help he cannot produce any models or find assistance of any kind. He is not even allowed to purchase materials at his own expense.

Would it be so very different in peace? Is any one department or committee to be the arbiter of what genius may reveal?

There is only one thing of real value to the genuine inventor—freedom. In normal circumstances he can apply for a patent at a cost of £1 and be sure of twelve months during which to approach manufacturers and secure help for test and experiment. The whole country is the market. Refused by one firm he can go elsewhere.

Now think what "control" implies. There is one firm only—the Government—to which the inventor submits his ideas on Form XYZ. And if the departmental Jacks-in-office do not approve, the invention is finished.

If Government officials had had their way in the past, we should be without many vital war necessities. Tanks were shockingly neglected, and but for Mr. Churchill might never have seen the light of day.

If Admiralty experts had been the arbiters, the Navy would have continued to use sail long after steamships were invented.

Without healthy competition, design stagnates. Has State control ever helped real progress? What has been achieved by scientific State research, which can compare with the vast strides made by private enterprise as the result of freedom? We hear a good deal of vested interests and of the poor inventor being "exploited" by wicked industrialists. That inventors seldom make much money is too true; it is the world that benefits. But, with a few vicious exceptions, this is the result . . . of laws, which do not help the patentee, and an official committee is now considering how patent laws can be amended.

I have dealt in my time with many of the large firms who are popularly supposed to rob the inventor of his secret notes (written on the back of an envelope by the light of a penny candle). They may say: "Not interested." Then I reply: "Thank you, I'll try somewhere else."

Firms often help, however, by suggesting improvements to an invention. Manufacturers want new ideas, except when Government orders fill their books!

But write to a "controlled" department and see what happens!

"The State" nowadays calmly circulates a confidential provisional application to departments likely to be interested, and Government employees, who know exactly what is wanted, are allowed to alter, improve and patent developed ideas without reference to the original inventor. No private firm would dare to behave in so dishonourable a fashion.

If original thought is to be regimented, which is what control means, most of the fun will have gone from our work, and the country will manufacture a few standardised things of which bureaucracy approves while the rest of the civilised world forges ahead. Yet prosperity, given freedom, could be far nearer than Lord Woolton's thirty years.

Inventors live by private enterprise. If the law permits them to be swindled, then change the law. Make patents available to poor people; remove high fees and taxes on invention by a patent office that makes a large profit out of the golden egg.

Help the inventor in these ways by all means. But leave him his freedom.  
—"The English Digest," Feb., '45,

## THE MENACE OF THE HIDDEN HAND

(From "The Social Creditor," England, 10/2/45.)

**The Comte de St. Aulaire, from whose remarkable book, "Geneva versus Peace," we quoted recently, remarks: "The League of Nations was conceived in Berlin. . . . We learn this fact from Von Bulow . . . it is at Berlin that the ring is completed, after traversing Washington, Paris, London, Budapest and Petrograd. The mutual affinities of its ancestry—plutocracy, revolution, Freemasonry and Pan-Germanism—are so close that it may be wondered if there is not, beneath them all, another identity."**

In this, the gravest crisis of the world's history, it is essential to realise that the stakes, which are being played for, are so high that the players on one side, at least, care no more for the immolation of the peoples of a continent than for the death of a sparrow.

They have no nationality, no morals, no scruples and no regrets. The League of Nations was conceived in Berlin, yes. But it was proposed and pressed by Wilson, the representative of men who had fought (well, a little anyway) to defeat the country in which it was conceived. It is not accidental that a film (and we know who controls the films) has appeared at this time, which presents Wilson as a giant among statesmen, instead of, as he was a second-rate schoolmaster completely dominated by Schiff, Strauss, House, Baruch and Brandeis.

To a world not distracted by rocket-bombs and Ministries of Fuel and Power, it would be uniformly obvious that a manipulated clamour is being raised in favour of the scum of the underworld in each country as it is "liberated." This scum has obtained arms in large quantities under the pretext of resistance to the Germans during the occupation. How much resistance was actually offered, we may, or may not, learn at a future date. We may, or may not, also learn the principles on which the arms of the resistance movements were distributed. But we already have sufficient experience of what happened in Greece, Belgium and parts of France (always backed by a prepared clamour from the "British" Socialist Party) to be as-

sured that a massacre of the Right has been prepared.

The textbook is available to anyone who supposed that we are alarmists. It is written by Stalin and its title is "Problems of Leninism." In a valuable commentary which should be read by everyone ("What Are Russia's Ultimate Aims?" Price fourpence, 9 Hazlewood Road, Glasgow), Mr. H. W. Henderson remarks:

"No one acquainted with Communist tactics in Germany before the advent to power of Hitler, can fail to be impressed with the fact that unity between the Communist and Socialist Parties could have kept the Nazis out. This was however rendered impossible by the actions of the Communist Party, acting under instructions from Moscow."

Now, the Russian Revolution, and its spate of murder, was financed from New York with the assistance of Germany by some of the richest men in the world. And these same men are those who have persistently opposed effective monetary reform with the obvious intention of retaining an army of discontent for use against the Right. That is to say, there is a working coalition between the scum of the underworld and the richest men in the world to murder those from whom alone redemption for the underworld can come, in order that any threat to the power of the financier may be removed. The underworld will be dealt with just as easily as Stalin deals with any opposition, when the underworld has done its job.

(Continued from page 1)

**Have you yet ascertained what your Federal Representative thinks about ousting the bureaucrats? Demand a direct and definite answer.**

In commenting on Mr. Wilson, M.H.R., in these notes recently, it was stated that more would be said about this Member. His case is worthy of a little close analysis, because it is typical of so many idealistic monetary reformers. At the recent Victorian Country Party Conference Mr. Wilson defended his support of the Labor Government's banking legislation and truthfully pointed out that the present debt-system cannot continue. Space can be made available in these columns in which Mr. Wilson can prove, if possible, that there is any connection between Mr. Curtin's banking legislation and a change from the present policy of debt-finance.

Mr. Curtin said quite definitely that the

legislation was necessary because of international agreements. The hard fact must be faced: Australia's sovereignty is being whittled away by the policies of those in control of the present Federal Government. And Mr. Wilson has been vigorously supporting these policies, undoubtedly unconsciously.

His efforts during the infamous Referendum campaign need no mention here, except to point out that Dr. Evatt favoured him with his presence at meetings in Mr. Wilson's electorate. Mr. Wilson's touching faith in his fellowmen at Canberra is obvious: he considers Dr. Evatt a real democrat! It can be said here that there is no reason to suggest, as some outspoken people have stated, that Mr. Wilson has been "bought." Mr. Wilson has been dealt with, as have politicians from time immemorial: surrounded by the "right" influences and put under an obligation to those who de-

sire support in return. Mr. Wilson's 'plane trip overseas, for example, might be recalled. Mr. Wilson would not be human if he didn't think twice about opposing those who ensured that he got that trip.

The Labor Party has obviously cultivated Mr. Wilson, the result being that he has come more and more to advocate what can be termed State Socialism. He was at one time prominently connected with the Australia-Soviet Friendship League, where he no doubt met the "right people." In the Federal House on March 15 he said that, "The history of the last twenty years shows that there is solid ground for believing that whatever undertakings are given by Russia will be honoured in full." Mr. Wilson has been reading some very peculiar "history."

After the Referendum he urged the Government to attempt again to obtain the powers sought. Although Mr. Wilson alleged that the power of Mammon defeated the Referendum, he also stated that "when the party in office asks for additional powers, the party in opposition does its utmost to prevent those powers from being obtained," from which it must follow that the forces of Mammon beat Mr. Menzies in 1937, and that Mr. Wilson's friend, Mr. Ward, was in the pay of Mammon during that Referendum!

Be careful, Mr. Wilson! Be careful!

**In a letter to one of his constituents on June 9, 1944, Mr. Wilson wrote: "I notice that a lot of opposition to the Referendum is coming from supporters of monetary reform, and particularly through such journals as the 'New Times,' 'New Era,' etc. I was one of the earliest subscribers to the 'New Times.' I took it for years, but in latter times I am led to suspect it has been captured by sectional, or even sectarian interests. In my view it has become quite reactionary and narrow in policy." Just fancy that!**

It would be revealing to learn who "led (Mr. Wilson) to suspect." It is high time Mr. Wilson realised where he is heading. Any evidence which Mr. Wilson, or his socialist friends, can bring forward to prove that this journal has been captured by sectional interests, sectarian or otherwise, will be published in these columns. Readers in Mr. Wilson's electorate might take up this matter with Mr. Wilson. It is important that Mr. Wilson's suggestions be shown for what they are—baseless insinuations by a man from whom we expect something better.

—E. D. B.

## THE POLITICAL RELIGION OF SADISM

There is a theory, which is not so fantastic as it might appear at first sight, that all emotion, as well as ideation, is external to us, and that we stand in relation to it much as a telephone exchange operator, who can plug in on any line desired; with the difference, however, that most of us are asleep, and do not exercise conscious control over our "calls."

We are led to recall this hypothesis by observation of the widespread prevalence of sadism, ranging from outright cruelty to much more subtle forms of trouble-making; as though the devil's wave-band were so powerful and so close that an abnormal number of receivers picked up the vibrations.

One very noticeable form in which this activity is abroad can be met in nearly every legislative effort. Nearly always, the proposal is to take something off individuals, by taxation, restriction or prohibition. If one is to judge by mere noise, whether transmitted by the "B."B.C. or otherwise, there is immense enthusiasm for making everyone poor, and no articulate desire to increase the number of persons who are "rich," even if that number comprised the total population. It is not a pretty phenomenon, even from the moral point of view.

But as a political religion, it is nothing less than deadly, and only requires to be pursued over a few short years to ensure the collapse of the nation on which it takes root.

It will be remembered that, when accused of responsibility for the economic crisis, Mr. Montagu Norman is said to have replied, "I do not think it is good for a nation to be prosperous." He now has many imitators.

—"The Social Creditor."

## DEATH OF MR R COSTIN

It is with very great regret that we have learned of the death, on May 1, of Mr. R. Costin, of Caulfield, who for more than a decade had been an ardent and sincere worker for Social Credit. He was a supporter of the "New Times" from its inception (just ten years ago). His passing is a great loss to our cause. We extend our sincere sympathy to his widow and other relatives.

## THE POLISH PROBLEM

"The Polish settlement has already been called the 'Alsace-Lorraine of World War III.' It can breed dissension and sow the seeds of another war not just because of the few miles of territory involved, but because of the lack of principle in the whole procedure—the high-handed method by which the territory was arbitrarily taken from an ally in this war."

—David Lawrence, an American journalist.

## PHILLIP DOUGLAS BUTLER

We have very great pleasure in announcing that a son (Phillip Douglas) has been born to Sgt. and Mrs. Eric D. Butler. We know that readers of the "New Times" throughout Australia will join us in extending congratulations and good wishes.

## THE NUMBERING MANIA

By Geoffrey Grigson (from London) in the "Pocket Book Weekly," 2/12/44.

I have a sneaking wish for the time when you could be in the world without, so to speak, anybody knowing you were in it, if you didn't want it to be known.

Wasn't there once a world that knew nothing about passports—before your time or mine, alas—a world without officials who bothered whether one existed or not? And before the war, one European country, Iceland, allowed you in without a passport.

Was it the ancient Israelites who did not wish to be numbered? I think it was, and whatever their reason, I think they showed a sound instinct against the thin edge of the wedge of census taking and registration. As you know, we're all nationally registered in Great Britain. Like my farmer's cows, each one of which has a number burnt into its horns, I have a number. The fingers of some official who doesn't know me and whom I don't know flicks over my number on some vast card index somewhere or other, in some building I've never entered.

The other day one of our newspapers said we should probably all go on being registered and having identity cards after the war; and the newspaper seemed to think this would be a grand idea, because it would prevent bigamy. I don't suppose the editor of that paper proposes to commit bigamy. I don't, and 99.9 per cent. of my fellow citizens don't intend to, either. But there—in a number-mad world we've got to have a number!

Down in my village, someone—some committee or other—has gone quite mad and said that every cottage must have a number. My cottage, like myself and even like the numbered cows, has a name, and I threw the figures out into the ditch when they sent me a number through the post. I'm sorry that my neighbours didn't recognise the red light. Most of them meekly nailed up their numbers on their front doors.

In my job I have a staff number that goes on expense sheets and so on. I'm glad to say I haven't the faintest notion what it is. And when you die around here, if you're buried in the big local cemetery, they give you a number on a little enamel plate that they stick in above your toes.

The solution to all this numbering—and it horrifies me to think that every peasant in Europe from the Tyrolean mountains to the Pyrenees has a number—the solution to it all isn't wearing a beard and joining a brotherhood and going out to live the simple life among snakes and mosquitoes on some upper tributary of the Amazon. The solution is to do everything we can to remain individuals, or we shall find ourselves being numbered as immortal souls in Heaven, by a series of those extraordinary if virtuous creatures we call administrators.

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"The Stock Market has been well supplied with fat beasts this week, 152 having paid market dues. The price of fat cattle may be quoted at 9/6 to 10/- per 100 lbs. for really good beasts, and these will have ready buyers. We would warn butchers, nevertheless, that the inhabitants of Melbourne will resist stoutly any attempt to make them carry the extra burden of a mere shilling or two per 100 lbs., as the present general price of beef at the shops, of up to 4½d per lb. for best joints, sufficiently provides a generous profit for the trade."

"Port Phillip Herald," week ended April 28, 1845. (Our emphasis.)

If you, gentle reader, are not a housewife, ask one to tell you the present general price of the best joints of beef at those metropolitan butchers' shops, which are still making a generous profit.

## THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The next meeting of the S.C.M. of S.A. will be held in the United Democrats' rooms, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide, on Thursday, May 31, at 8 p.m. Following the usual business a general discussion will take place on "Possibilities of Co-operation by Social Credit Movement with Government Planning for Post-War Reconstruction." All members are specially requested to attend.

—J. E. BURGESS, Hon. Secretary.

[We are amazed at the subject for discussion. It is a contradiction in terms. If the movement is to be a Socialist organisation, its name should be changed accordingly, and publicity for its meetings should be sought outside these columns.—Editor.]

## ANOTHER KEY MAN

"Gompers, Samuel. (1850-1924). American Jewish labour leader. Born in London, he emigrated to New York at the age of 13. In 1882 he was President of the American Federation of Labour. Defeated in a contest for this office in 1894, he was re-elected in 1895, and every subsequent year until his death. He became editor of "The American Federationist" in 1894. During the World War he used his influence with the Trade Unions to repress pacifism. He was a member of the advisory commission of the United States Council of National Defence in 1917, and at the 1918-1919 Peace Conference he represented the American Federation of Labour."

—"The Modern World Encyclopedia," Vol. 5.

(Continued from last issue.)

**When Eric Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, was invited to visit Russia last year, his party included William L. White, one of the war's most realistic and entertaining reporters. Mr. White here recounts his observations of the way of life of the Soviet people and their masters:—**

#### TOP BUREAUCRATS EAT WELL.

At the elaborate banquet held in the [factory] director's dining room after the inspection there are again the red-wine, white-wine, champagne and vodka glasses, the tremendous array of cold hors d'oeuvres, the tremendous array of cold hors d'oeuvres. Behind the table I see a familiar face. It is the smiling steward who presided over the banquet at Tschaikowsky Hall.

This struck me only as a coincidence. Little did we dream that his smiling face was to haunt us like a recurring nightmare. He was, it developed, the chief caterer for Intourist, and everywhere we were entertained we were to find his beaming smile. He went ahead, of course, with trunks of pickled fishes and sausage, and hampers of wines. Whenever we entered a dining room, there he was, beaming above his crystal glasses and iced tubs of caviar, set up for business whether the scene was a factory, a railway diner, or a picnic near abandoned German trenches on the Karelian Isthmus.

#### THE KREMLIN RUNS EVERYTHING.

Johnston asks a number of questions about how the company designs its products, what plans they have for peace-time production, how many units they plan to turn out and at what price they will be sold. The director and his assistants can't answer. They aren't holding out on us; it's clear that they don't know. Such matters are decided by the Kremlin.

Between toasts Johnston whispers to me: "That director's a good man. But he doesn't really run this factory. He has charge only of production. In America this is handled by a plant manager, who may or may not be a vice-president. An American corporation president must think not only of production but of new designs, new markets, new uses for his products, the cost and quality of his raw materials, financing, a sales organisation, and what his competition is doing.

"Notice that on all such policy questions this guy doesn't know. We're talking to production men. The planning brains are in the Kremlin, not in the factories." These men around the table would average 32 years of age. They are serious, industrious young men anxious to get on in the world. In 1917 when Communism was a revolutionary party in Russia they were boys of five or so. When they grew up they followed the Communist Party because it represented authority, power and wealth.

\* \* \* \*

The next morning Kirilov arrives to take us to the factory where they make the Soviet Union's automobiles. In America a dozen major companies turn out a hundred models.

**In this "classless" society one company makes one model. AND ITS ENTIRE OUTPUT GOES TO THE PRIVILEGED CLASS—top Communists, factory directors and Government officials.**

The car looks rather like a 1935 Oakland sedan. It is a sloppy engineering job. Its name, pronounced "Zees" in English, comes from three words meaning "Factory in the name of Stalin." We rode in one daily. It is too heavy for its springs; if you ride in the back seat, every time it encounters a jolt, the base of your spine thunders down through the shallow seat cushion padding with a sickening bump on the rear axle. The various layers of its safety glass are prone to come unglued, so that the pane "frosts." However, its paint job, tin petticoat streamlining and instrument-panel design could compare with Detroit's noblest, and its tires and motor—except for occasional fits of starter trouble—seemed dependable, for it always got us there and brought us safely home.

The director tells us with quiet pride that he has visited American factories at Detroit, Flint, Buffalo, Saginaw, Pittsburgh and Chicago, that he is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers and a subscriber to "Iron Age."

#### NO ABSENTEEISM PERMITTED.

Eric now asks how they cope with the problem of absenteeism. The director is puzzled by the word even after it is thoroughly explained to him. A worker who is ill, he tells us, goes to the plant doctor to get a leave of absence. If the case is serious, in this plant his social insurance would pay 90 per cent, of his wages for three months. If he is still not recovered, he gets either a temporary invalid's status or lighter work. A pregnant woman gets three months' leave of absence before her baby arrives, and three or four weeks after.

Eric persists that he's not asking about sickness, but about absenteeism. When the director finally understands, he says they have not such cases here. Lazy or tardy workers are rebuked by the wall newspaper or denounced over the shop public-address system; if it happens two or three times the matter is taken up with the worker by the union. We gather that this is a grim proceeding.

**In any event, absenteeism seems to be as rare here as it would be in the Atlanta Penitentiary—and for many of the same reasons.**

It is hard for our capitalist minds to grasp the idea that under socialism possibly the factory belongs to the workers, but certainly the worker

belongs to his factory; without it he would have nothing to eat and no place to sleep.

The Zees plant, like the Stormovik plant, seems to have no smooth-running assembly line. However, after we crossed the Urals, we were to find that Soviet production improved. We are as great a curiosity to the workers as they are to us.

Wages here, including the director's salary, are exactly what they were at the other plant—and at all the others we are to visit.

**In one factory they walk us through to see the machinery. There stands a Gordon plasticator, which they say was formerly used in Ford's River Rouge plant. On a railway siding in weather-beaten crates we see 12,000 tons of American machinery—a complete Ford tire plant crated and sent to Russia last year.**

Back in the director's office, Eric wants to know what percentage of their wages Soviet workers give to the war, saying that in America it is often about ten per cent. Chesnikov tells us proudly that in the

Soviet Union workers sometimes give as much as two or three months' salary. It occurs to us that, after the Soviet worker has bought as much food as his ration tickets permit, there is almost nothing else on which he may spend his money except an occasional movie.

\* \* \* \*

Tonight we go to a performance of Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker Ballet" at the Bolshoi Theatre, the Grand Opera House of Moscow. The performance is beautiful beyond anything I have seen on any stage in any country—dancing, costumes, acting and scenery are done with sweeping imagination.

These people have a genius for the theatre. Perhaps the theatre is the only thing in the Soviet Union, which can boast of an uninterrupted growth and tradition. The Bolsheviks were proud of the ballet, and in Moscow and Leningrad they kept it going all during the Revolution. The Bolsheviks did not liquidate their actors, stage designers, directors and artists as they did most of the white-collar class in 1917.

"Destroy everything first—then build on a new foundation," was the battle cry. With the exception of the Bolshoi Ballet, what I have so far seen of the structure, which rises out of the ruins, is often not impressive.

—"Reader's Digest," January. (Condensed from the book, "Report on the Russians")

(To be continued.)

## MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

### "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion"

By ERIC D BUTLER (Continued from last issue.)

**Let us now examine some further passages in the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," continuing with the remainder of Protocol No. 6 and part of Protocol No. 7:—**

"The aristocrats of the goyim, being hereditarily incapable of contenting themselves with little, will rapidly burn up and fizzle out.

"At the same time we must intensively patronise trade and industry, but, first and foremost, speculation, the part played by which is to provide a counterpoise to industry: in the absence of speculation, industry will multiply capital in private hands and will serve to restore agriculture by freeing the land from indebtedness to the land banks. What we want is that industry should drain off from the land both labour and capital, and by means of speculation transfer into our hands all the money of the world, and thereby throw all the goyim into the ranks of the proletariat. Then the goyim will bow down before us, if for no other reason but to get the right to exist.

"To complete the ruin of the industry of the goyim we shall bring to the assistance of speculation and luxury which we have developed among the goyim, that greedy demand for luxury which is swallowing up everything.

**"We shall raise the rate of wages, which, however, will not bring any advantage to the workers, for, at the same time, we shall produce a rise in prices of the first necessities of life . . ."**

**COMMENT:—**  
The last sentence above is merely an advance statement of what has actually happened—a fact, which every worker should know. The cost of every increase in the basic wage has been passed on to the consumer in higher prices of goods, and even the Labor Leaders themselves have been forced to confess that the buying power of the basic wage is no greater than it was over 30 years ago. But the process was not a generally recognised fact when the "Protocols" must have been written—which again indicates that the author at least had contact with people who were well skilled in higher financial matters.

Protocol No. 6 concludes as follows: "We shall further undermine artfully and deeply sources of production, by accustoming the workers to anarchy and to drunkenness, and side by side therewith taking all measures to extirpate from the face of the earth all the educated forces of the GOYIM.

**"In order that the true meaning of things may not strike the GOYIM before the proper time, we shall mask it under an alleged ardent desire to serve the working classes and the great principles of political economy about which our economic theorists are carrying on an energetic propaganda."**

**COMMENT:—**  
The "working classes" would be well advised to look at the source of the propaganda being carried on by their socialist leaders, which we will examine in detail when we come to Protocol No. 8.

It can be stated here that the evidence praying that Monopoly, whether, it be labelled Socialism or Big Business, is basically the creation of Jews, is overwhelming. For the present, let us take only one authority—Blumenthal, editor of "Judisk Tidsskrift," Sweden, in issue No. 57:

**"Only recently our race has given the world a new prophet, but he has two faces and bears two names: on the one side his name is Rothschild, leader of all capitalists; and on the other side, Karl Marx, the apostle of all those who want to destroy the others."**

All the "energetic propaganda" is designed to turn the entire world into one big Monopoly. Members of the working class must beware of working for their own destruction, which is exactly what many of them are doing at present.

#### PROTOCOL NO. 7

**"The intensification of armaments, the increase of police forces—are all essential for the completion of the**

**aforementioned should be in all the States of the world, besides ourselves, only the masses of the proletariat, a few millionaires devoted to our interests, police and soldiers."**

**COMMENT:—**  
The above has been strikingly commented on by the actual events of the past few years. Pages could be filled with statements by national "leaders" that everyone must be disarmed except the World Police forces, who will allegedly "impose peace," but will, in reality, be serving the interests of the World Planners. Such ideas, however, cannot be made to work for very long. Those who think they can are doomed to ultimate failure.

Protocol No. 7 continues as follows: "Throughout all Europe—and by means of relations with Europe, in other continents also—we must create ferments, discords and hostility. Therein we gain a double advantage, in the first place we keep in check all countries, for they well know that we have the power whenever we like to create disorders or to restore order. All these countries are accustomed to see in us an indispensable force of coercion. In the second place, by our intrigues we shall tangle up all the threads, which we have stretched into the Cabinets of all States by means of the political, by economic treaties, or loan obligations. In order to succeed in this we must use great cunning and penetration during negotiations and agreements, but, as regards what is called the "official language," we shall keep to the opposite tactics and assume the mask of honesty and complacency. In this way the peoples and governments of the goyim, whom we have taught to look only at the outside whatever we present to their notice, will still continue to accept us as the benefactors and saviours of the human race.

"We must be in a position to respond to every act of opposition by war with the neighbours of that country which dares to oppose us; but if these neighbours should also venture to stand collectively together against us, then we must offer resistance by a universal war.

"The principal factor of success in the political sphere is the secrecy of its undertakings; the word should not agree with the deeds of the diplomat."

**COMMENT:—**  
Remember world-planner Toynbee: "We are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands!"

Protocol No. 7 continues as follows: "We must compel the governments of the goyim to take action in the direction favoured by our widely-conceived plan, already approaching the desired consummation, by what we shall represent as public opinion, secretly prompted by us through the means of that so-called "Great Power"—the Press, which, with a few exceptions that may be disregarded, is already entirely in our hands."

**COMMENT:—**  
At the time the above words were originally written, they were undoubtedly strikingly true, particularly on the Continent. The fact that Jews have realised the importance of dominating the press is admitted by the Jewish apologists, Dark and Sidebotham, in their book "The Folly of Anti-Semitism," published just prior to the war:—

**In Germany and Austria, in the pre-Hitler days, some of the best and authoritative newspapers . . . were Jew-owned and largely written by Jews, and indeed it is only fair to admit that journalists in Germany and Austria were overwhelmingly Jewish."**

As the former President of Czechoslovakia, Marsaryk, has been acclaimed by Communists and others who are violently pro-Jewish, as being a "progressive," let us read what he said about the Jews:—

## TWO LESSONS FROM OLD POLAND

There are two factors in the tradition of Poland—a country and people whose destiny is obviously symbolic—which deserve far more contemplation and understanding than they appear generally to have received.

The first of these is the principle of unanimity in Parliamentary decisions known as "liberum veto" by which a deputy could refer back a legislative measure; and the second the Constitutional Law of "nihil novi."

All thoughtful persons must realise that the principle of majority decision is a diabolically clever trick for despoiling minorities with the aid of mass ignorance. The components of the mass change continuously and are by no means drawn from one class or party; but the ignorance is immutable. Now, the principle of unanimity, which survives in the English jury system, does not deprive a majority of any (if any) rights it may possess, but it gives time and play to the circumstance that wisdom is in a minority if it is anywhere, and spreads, if ever, from that minority to a majority. And the Polish Constitutional Law of "nihil novi" which provided that the king could not establish "anything new" without the joint agreement of the Senate and the regional deputies, strikes at the very root of legislative trickery.

We do not concede the slightest virtue to the prevalent idea that easy law-abiding is a sign of an intelligent community. On the contrary, it is a symptom of political degeneration. And it is most significant that these two principles, to which we have just referred, were abrogated by the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791 under the influence of the French Revolution and the Secret Societies, the ascendancy of which no doubt contributed to the abnormal Jewish influx.

—"The Social Crediter" (Eng.), 10/3/45.

## QUEENSLAND VOTERS' POLICY ASSOCIATION

The attention of Queensland social crediters is drawn to the fact that the Queensland Voters' Policy Association, acting on C. H. Douglas's strategical advice, is starting a campaign to make the removal of Australia's vast bureaucracy the vital issue at the next Federal elections. Suitable literature has been published. Social crediters willing to get to work right away are urged to write to the above Association, Box 1057N, G.P.O., Brisbane.

## A Reader's Demand for "A Concrete Plan"

(Continued from page 1)

ing hours for farmers as well as for others, independent old age for everyone, later school-leaving age and earlier retiring age, best care and attention in time of sickness, no more national debt, and so on.

**It is not for us to tell the Government HOW. It is for us to say that we want these things without being put into FINANCIAL BONDAGE for them. It is then for the Parliament to order its experts to ensure that we get them, without losing our freedom. If the present experts do not know how, then they should be replaced by competent men who do know.**

It seems to me that my correspondent has not given serious thought to the true functions of people living under a democratic form of government, where the will of the people is supposed to prevail. Electors are not required to be experts in anything save knowing what RESULTS they want and making their wants known to the right place—PARLIAMENT. Members of that institution would not dare disregard those wants, for if they did they would know that they would be displaced at the first opportunity. Instead of doing that, however, the primary producers continue to support men like Mr. Fadden in the Federal sphere and Mr. Dunstan in the State sphere, who for years have accepted the position that financial considerations are more important than the welfare of farmers and the people generally. If the producers knew their power and brought pressure to bear on these men there would be such a change that we would wonder why it hadn't been thought of before.

It is NOT a "Concrete Plan" that we want. Our immediate need is to have a functioning DEMOCRACY.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 20th May 1945.

**"I (Marsaryk) tried to be careful not to be unjust to the Jews; that is why I am said to favour them . . . The Press of the Jews. They wrote favourably about our cause. They helped us a great deal politically . . . Economic interest links the world, whether for good or ill." (From "President Marsaryk Tells His Story; Re-counted by Karel Capek.")**

Marsaryk spoke from first-hand experience! And it is not even possible for pro-Jews to attack Marsaryk as an "anti-Semite"; did not the great "anti-Semite," Hitler, declare that Czechoslovakian leaders were all Jewish dupes?

In Britain we find that the London "Economist" has Strakosh, the South African gold magnate, behind it. What a strange thing that the "Economist" has been gradually supporting socialist ideas over the past few years! The socialist "Daily Herald" (London) is partly controlled by the Jew, Southwood, and the Trades Union Congress, a particularly significant partnership!

(To be continued.)